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PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The stated meetings of Astian Lodge, U. D., of Free and Accepted Masons, will take place on the last Saturday evening of each month. All master masons of good standing are invited to attend.
C. A. CURTIS, Sec. J. T. ALAN, W. M.

EXCHANGE SALOON.

This well known saloon has been rented by the undersigned, and will be kept as

A FIRST CLASS SALOON.

Where a drink of pure liquor may always be had. All kinds of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand.

The house has been remodelled, and a commodious private room fitted up behind the bar.
J. H. BALDWIN.
Prescott, March 27, 1866. 62m

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, \$60 per M.
Second quality, \$30 per M.
Clear lumber, \$100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

BOWERS & BRO.,

Wish to inform the miners and farmers of Yavapai county, that their

NEW ADOBE STORE.

On Granite street, corner of Gurley, is now and will be hereafter well filled with the following articles:

A choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions, a well selected and large assortment of every description of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

A good stock of fashionable DRY GOODS AND DOMESTICS, CUTLERY AND CROCKERY,

FARMING AND MINING TOOLS, NAILS, EAGLE PLOWS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK, BRANDY AND WINE BITTERS, And a general assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

And in fact, nearly everything that is or can be desired to meet the wants of the people. Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past, we assure all that it is now as ever our intention to merit their patronage, by selling them good articles at

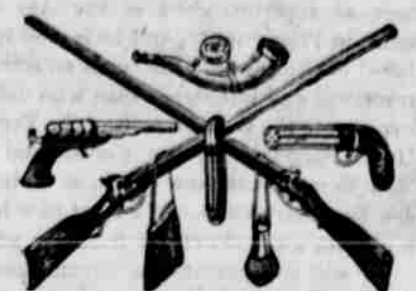
Reasonable prices for cash.

BOWERS & BRO.,
Prescott, Arizona.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND SPLENDID GOODS

AT THE:



SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM.

CORTEZ STREET, PRESCOTT.

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my new stock of goods, just received from San Francisco consisting of

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

Powder Horns and Flasks, Belts,

Holsters, Powder

Ely's Double Water-Proof Gun Caps,

Ely's Metal Lined Caps for Colt's Revolvers

Ely's Buckshot Wire Cartridges,

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Also a splendid assortment of CUTLERY embracing

Bowie Knives, Hunting Knives and Pocket Knives, in great variety.

REPAIRING.

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols repaired to order in the best manner. WM. J. BERRY
Prescott, Sept. 19, 1865. 136m

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON
Situated on Granite street, having been enlarged and refitted, with the addition of a New Table making

TWO NEW TABLES OF BEST PATTERN, is now open to the public.

THE BAR will be furnished with the best of Liquors. For proof, call and see DOC & JOE.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having built a large stable and corral, with sheds, for the accommodation of the public keeps constantly on hand Riding Horses, also Carriages and Carriage Horses, for sale or let on reasonable terms.
WM. H. HARDY.
JAMES TUTTLE, Agent.

STORE.



Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miners' Tools, for sale by WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 132m

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,

Lard, Butter,

Cheese, Coffee,

Dried Fruit, Sugar,

Soap, Candles,

Coal Oil, Honey,

Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2tr

G. W. BARNARD,

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Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

OPIMUM IN ARIZONA.

Emanuel Weiss, of New York, who has been much in the oriental countries, and is familiar with the cultivation of opium, has a plan for colonizing a number of Greek families in the lower part of Arizona, and entering largely into the production of that drug. The following is one of several communications addressed by him to the Governor:

Hon. R. C. McCormick.

Sir—Over four hundred millions of human beings are addicted to the use of opium in the Eastern hemisphere. China received, in 1861, 90,000 chests of opium from British India, and a good deal from Turkey. That year we received from China over \$11,000,000 worth in tea, silk and sundries, which were paid for as follows: 36 per cent. in 6 months sight drafts on England, against trans-Atlantic shipments; 10 per cent. in foreign goods, paid in the same way (Smyrna opium); 14 per cent. in Mexican silver, paid chiefly in raw cotton; 22 per cent. in domestic cotton cloth; 18 per cent. in provisions, ginseng, mercury and sundries (among which, \$80,000 in California gold).

From this statement it is seen that 60 per cent. of our China trade consists of an indirect exchange of goods with the Celestials. It is a well known fact that the Chinese refuse gold; that they prefer opium and silver for their commodities, and accept but a trifle, about 25 per cent., in cotton, rice, dry goods, copper, ginseng and the like. The English succeeded to render themselves independent of our cotton; might we not be equally successful in the attempt to render ourselves independent of their opium drafts in our China trade.

True, the produce of slave labor was a great stimulus to our trade and navigation, but then opium is the very life of England's commercial supremacy in the far east, and, for this reason, the Queen's government in India retains also the opium monopoly, though of all the late East India Company's monopolies, it is the most objectionable.

Perversa, in his Opera Medica, says: "Opium is undoubtedly the most important and valuable remedy; for other medicines we have one or more substitutes, but for opium we have none, at least in the large majority of cases in which its peculiar and beneficial influence is considered." Opium smoking is not more detrimental to the human frame than the use of tobacco, and, better still, opium smoking is a preservative against drinking liquors. Yet, admitting opium to be the curse of the world, and anglophobes make it appear, still these very parties in the interests of humanity, if not for political and commercial considerations, ought to foster a competition which necessarily will lead to the destruction of the hated British monopoly, and further still, too, when the English and Scotch transcendentalists find out that opium is about playing out.

Mineral wealth often proves unproductive for want of agricultural development, and, on the other hand, agriculture and colonization only will prosper where products of exchange can be profitably raised; this, in the case of cereals, cotton and tobacco, is dependent as much from cheapness of transportation as of the cost of production itself, whereas the production of costly opium, like mining for the precious metals, is independent of water courses and rail roads; only climate and soil have to be considered in the location of this kind of agricultural industry. In this respect no State or Territory in the whole Union is better adapted to the cultivation of opium than Arizona, where the poppy is indigenous and grows most luxuriantly in the valley of the Gila and its branches.

To the luxurious soil, the matchless climate of Arizona, its mineral wealth; to the projected overland rail road, and to the geographical position at the head of the California gulf, on the borders of one of the most valuable of Mexican provinces,—nothing is wanting but a suitable agricultural staple to rise this Territory speedily into a State. The miracle, King Cotton in his time, operated in the quondam slave States, likely might be excelled by Queen Opium giving to Arizona and the Pacific States greater commercial and political power than the cotton States will ever reach again.

Unlike the cultivation and the ginning of cotton, which takes the whole year and often more, too, opium takes but three months and a-half, leaving so ample time for the cultivation of cereals, fruits, wine and oil, and for the raising of sheep and cattle. An acre of poppy yields about 120 pounds of merchantable opium, of 90 to 10 per cent. morphine. Two families of ten persons, with but two able field hands, can put ten acres of poppies under cultivation, sowing in two acres at a time, at a week or ten days interval, which can be done—the poppy blossoming for two months in Arizona.

The colonial government in Hindostan pays to the producers \$150 the chest of 140 pounds of opium; in upper Egypt I ascertained, on the spot, the cost of production of this drug amounts but to 60 cents, (gold), and in Anatolia (Asia Minor), to about 75 cents the pound.

To secure to the enterprise a quick development and speedy success, the operations ought to be entered upon with a number of Greek families from Magnesia, in the great opium district of Asia Minor. These people understand, also, the cultivation and the curing of figs and raisins, and the production of olive oil, wine and silk. The terms to be offered to such emigrant laborers to be:

1. Five years' work at the model farm for fixed wages, and
2. The gift of a lot of land and shanty, after the expiration of said term, for which the settler moreover binds himself,
3. To furnish to the company for a further period of — years, annually, — pounds of opium of a standard quality, and at the fixed price of \$2 the pound.

This matter being at once of political, commercial and industrial importance, it is to be expected that Congress next will not refuse the grant of a suitable tract of land, say for 100,000 acres, on the Santa Cruz river, in Arizona, to assist in the carrying out of a project, which alone will have the desired effect to call an agricultural population to such a distant inland Territory. \$100,000 is amply sufficient for the carrying out of my plan. The first hundred chests of opium raised on the company's lands will secure her commercial credit for all times, and to

show how confident I am of success, I herewith declare my willingness to subscribe, myself, for \$5,000. To try is to succeed. The production of opium wants neither chemical nor mechanical skill, no costly apparatus and no large outlay of capital. Arizona opium and silver will lead Chinese and Japanese tea and silk over the projected Pacific rail road, and will create a revolution in the eastern trade as eventful as the dethronement of our King Cotton was in the western or European trade.
EMANUEL WEISS.

CHARACTER OF LINCOLN.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghanies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth and first fruits of that region should have been of unblemished purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and, as a man, so gentle to all. As to integrity, Douglas, his rival, said of him: "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew."

The habits of his mind were those of meditation and inward thought, rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement, more than in executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the Hamlet of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had fallen to the lot of another. He was skillful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illustrate them by a parable, or drive them home by a story.

Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal; never indulged in extravagant language; never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson proviso of 1784. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intuitions with rare sagacity. He knew how to hide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion; but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle-field or the sufferings in hospitals; his conscience was more tender than his feelings.

Lincoln was one of the most unassuming of men. In time of success he gave credit for it to those whom he employed, to the people, and to the providence of God. He did not know what ostentation is; when he became President he was rather saddened than elated, and his conduct and manners showed more than ever his belief that all men are born equal. He was no respecter of person; and neither rank, nor reputation, nor services overawed him. In judging of character he professed discrimination, and his appointments were sometimes bad; but he readily deferred to public opinion, and in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own supervision of the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his cabinet, and could not be moved from a purpose deliberately formed; but his supervision of affairs was unsteady and incomplete; and sometimes, by a sudden interference transcending the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever failed in the scrupulous regard due to the relative rights of Congress, it was so evidently without design that no conflict could ensue, or evil precedent be established. Truth he would receive from any one; but, when impressed by others, he did not use their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own.

It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive. When hostilities ceased, he who had always sent forth the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning countrymen, and meditated "some new announcement to the South." The amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery had his most earnest and unwearied support. During the rage of war we get a glimpse into his soul from his privately suggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the franchise some of the colored people might be let in," saying: "They would probably be let in, some trying time, to come to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." In 1857 he avowed himself "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship;" for the constitution discriminates between citizens and electors. Three days before his death he declared his preference that "the elective franchise were now conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men, and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers;" but he wished it done by the States themselves, and he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new government as a condition of its recognition.

The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, as he sent by the Speaker of this House his friendly greeting to the men of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wave of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was removed from the toils and temptations of this life and was at peace — *Bancroft's Oration.*

DISCOVERY OF SILVER IN NEVADA.

From the Annual Report of the Surveyor General of Nevada for 1865, we obtain this interesting statement:

In 1852, H. B. and E. A. Grosh, or Grosh, (sons of A. B. Grosh, a Universalist clergyman of considerable note, an editor of a Universalist paper at Utica, New York,) educated metallurgists, came to the then Territory, and the same or the following year engaged in placer mining in Gold Canon, near the site of Silver City, and continued there until 1857, when, so far as I can learn, they first discovered silver ore, which was found in a quartz vein (probably the one now owned by the Kossuth Gold and Silver Mining Company), on which the Grosh brothers had a location. Shortly after the discovery, in the same year, one of the brothers accidentally wounded himself with a pick, from the effects of which he soon died, and the other brother went to California, where he died early in 1858, which probably prevented the valuable nature of their discovery from becoming known. In the meantime, placer mining was carried on to a considerable extent in various localities, principally in Gold Canon.

In 1857, Joe Kirby and others commenced placer mining in Six-Mile Canon, about half a mile below where the Ophir works now are, and worked at intervals with indifferent success, until 1859. On the 23d of February, 1858, the first quartz claim was located in the Virginia Mining District, on the "Virginia Croppings," by James Finney, generally known as "Old Virginia," from whom the city of Virginia and the croppings have taken their name. This must be considered the first location of the Comstock lode (unless we consider the Kossuth claim as upon one branch of the Comstock, which may be not impossible in case we adopt the one lode system, for the lode is about one hundred feet in thickness, and its strike would take it to the eastern slope of Mount Davidson), as explorations prove, as I have been informed, the Virginia croppings to be the outcrop of the western portion of the Comstock.

The discovery of rich deposits of silver ore was not made until June, 1859, when Peter O'Reilly and Patrick McLaughlin, while engaged in gold washing on what is now the ground of the Ophir Mining Company, and near the south line of the Mexican Company's claim, uncovered a rich vein of sulphur ore of silver, in an excavation made for the purpose of collecting water to use in their rockers in washing for gold. This discovery being on ground claimed at the time by Kirby and others, Comstock was employed to purchase their claim, whereby Comstock's name has been given to this great lode, by which those entitled to the credit of its discovery, have been defrauded—a transaction, to compare small things with great, as discreditable as that by which American Vespucci bestowed his name upon the Western Continent, an honor due alone to the great Columbus.

From this discovery resulted the marvellous growth of Nevada. Immediately the lode was claimed for miles; an unparalleled excitement followed, and miners and capitalists came in great numbers to reap a share of the reported wealth. The few hardy prospectors exploring the mountains for hidden wealth, soon counted their neighbors by thousands; soon walked along miles of busy streets called into existence by the throng of adventurers, and soon prospectors were ransacking almost every part of the (at present) State of Nevada in search of silver lodes.

ENORMOUS YIELD OF PRECIOUS METAL.—In this connection the following estimates, recently put forward, of the yield of gold and silver during the eighteen years extending from 1848 to 1866, may be quoted. The total production of gold all over the world during that period was valued at \$3,341,500,000, or at the average rate of \$185,628,888 per annum. The weight of the whole would be 6,157 tons, nine-tenths fine, or 5,542 tons avoirdupois of fine gold, equal to 307½ tons per annum. The silver product of the same period was valued at \$1,320,400,000, or at the average rate of \$80,022,222. The weight of this, nine-tenths fine, would be 47,743 tons, or 43,969 tons of pure silver, equal to 1,832 tons a year, or in the proportion of about eight tons of silver to one of gold. Should the yield of precious metals continue on this scale for a long time to come, as is probable, the value of the precious metals will be slightly lowered in proportion to the ease and cheapness with which they can be mined, and they will enter into more general use in the arts and manufactures. Already an immense stimulus has been given in this direction since the discoveries in California and Australia, and the increased demand for other purposes than coinage has to a large extent offset the increased supply; and the prediction of Chevalier, that this would in time make silver the most valuable commodity of the two, and thereby devalue our standard of values, is likely never to be realized, for the influence of the increased supply of gold has had no appreciable effect upon its value as yet in relation to silver.—*Alta.*

QUICKSILVER PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Alta California* has the following:

"The editor of the San Jose *Mercury*, who is United States Inspector of Quicksilver, says the following is the product of the Quicksilver mines in the Second Collection District of this State, for the last half of the year 1865: New Almaden, 23,935 flasks, or 1,831,027½ pounds; New Idria, 1,610 flasks, or 131,165 pounds; Guadalupe, 925 flasks, or 70,762½ pounds. Total, 26,470 flasks, or 2,032,955 pounds. The new Idria Company resumed work in September; hence the above showing, as relates to that mine, embraces a period of but four months. We are unable to state exactly the amount of quicksilver produced from the mine during the period, as several hundred flasks, previously stored, were released from injunction, and sent forward when work was resumed. Our data covers the total shipment. The Guadalupe is slowly increasing its shipments, while the New Almaden still remains unexhausted and inexhaustible, the wonder of the world."

"Heard squaw white men" is Indian for Mormons.

CALIFORNIAN WINE.

The establishment of wine-making on a profitable business basis in California does not prove so easy an affair as was anticipated eight years ago. The brilliant hopes that led to the wine fever have not been realized. The multiplication of vineyards, the increase of grapes, the fall of their value in the market, the cost of casks, the wine tax, the expenses of keeping and shipping wine, and the lack of facilities for selling to eastern consumers, have presented unexpected obstacles to wine growers. Some have become so disheartened that they prefer to sell their grapes at almost any price, as in Los Angeles, for one season the crops of large vineyards were sold at half a cent per pound. But the market is glutted from August to November, inclusive, with table grapes, and wine-making is in many vineyards necessary as the only alternative if the grapes are not to go to rot.

Disheartening as has been the experience of many wine-growers, especially of those who engaged in it without proper knowledge, the business is gradually improving. The men now in it are learning to cultivate their vineyards in a better style, and the new vineyards are planted in places peculiarly favorable to the vine. The market is better understood, and better prices are obtained. As the vines advance in age, at least for the first few years, they produce wine of purer flavor. More important, however, than all these, is the fact that the wine-growers are learning how to manage their vines so that the fermentation shall reach the proper stage, and not go a step beyond it. So far as quality is concerned, it may safely be said that the production of wine in California is a decided success. We cannot afford, because of the high interest of money, to keep the bulk of our wine so long as it is kept in Europe; but when we take care into consideration, we can safely compare our wines generally with those of France or Germany. The proportion of bad wines there, at the same age, is as great as it is here, and probably greater. Some of our brands are unquestionably very good, and the average excellence of our wine exported is equal to the average exportation of France, though different in flavor.

Our soils and climates have so many varieties that they produce wines to correspond with nearly all of the favored brands of Europe. The Port made at Anaheim, San Gabriel and Los Angeles, is far superior to the imported stuff usually drunk in the United States as imported "Port." The plain red wine, made from the overripe grapes of Anaheim and Cocomong, is a parallel to Burgundy. The light red and white wines of Sonoma, Napa, Solano and the Sierra Nevada, are rivals of Hock and Claret. The Catawba, Muscat, and other foreign grapes, furnish drinks similar to the sweet wines of southern Europe. Our sparkling wines, though so new that they are scarcely known in our own metropolis, are far better than the genuine champagnes from the vineyards of France and the crab-apple orchards of New Jersey. The consumption of foreign wines is larger in this State, in proportion to its population, than any other in the Union, but that of native wine is still greater, and is increasing steadily. In New York and Boston there are houses exclusively occupied with the sale of California wines, and their business is growing. The wine-growing interest of California has a brilliant prospect in the future, although its progress, for a few years, may be slow.—*Alta California.*

CHEERFUL.—Artemas Ward, in describing his journey from California, says: "The driver with whom I sat outside, informed me, as we slowly rolled down the mountain road, which looks down on either side into an appalling ravine, that he has met with accidents in his time, and cost the California Stage Company a great deal of money," because, says he, "juries are agin us on principle, and every man who uses us is sure to recover. But it will never be so agin, not with me, you bet!" "How is that?" I said. It was frightfully dark. It was snowing withal, and, notwithstanding that the brakes were kept hard down, the coach slowed wildly, only touching the very brink of the black precipice. "How is that?" I said. "Why, you see," he replied, "that corpses never sue for damages, but maimed people do. And the next time I have an overturn, I shall go round and keenly examine the passengers. Them as is dead I shall let alone; but them as is maimed I shall finish with the king bolt! Dead folks don't sue. They ain't on it." Thus, with anecdote, did this driver cheer me up."

SAN FRANCISCO.—The first Directory of San Francisco was published in September, 1850. It contained 3,238 names. The Directory of 1852 contained 8,560 names; of 1854, 13,000 names; of 1856, 21,000 names; of 1858, 18,000 names; of 1860, 25,000 names; of 1862, 24,000 names; of 1863, 38,000 names; of 1864, 42,000 names; while in 1865 the number was nearly 45,000. The Business Directory of 1865 contains 13,000 names of firms doing business in that city. The population of the city in August last was estimated at 119,100, of which the floating or transient portion was 9,000.

A SMALL FORTUNE.—The Virginia Enterprise of April 17th relates the following: "We yesterday saw at the office of Bonny & Hawkhurst a block of ore weighing 104 pounds, which is undoubtedly the most valuable single specimen ever taken from the Comstock lode. It is almost a solid mass of silver, with a plentiful sprinkling of spangles of gold, and is worth, according to assay, \$6 per pound or \$624 for the specimen. In some places this would purchase a very nice home-stead. The lump is the property of a miner, who last night boxed it up for the purpose of shipping it to London. It will undoubtedly create a sensation among the gold-finders."

GOVERNOR GILLESPIE, of California, has written a letter to the United States Commissioner of the Land Office, in which he says that there is danger of the national glory being "perpetually obscured by influence of old European garbage and snuff, away and away, with the race, the luxury, vice and immorality."